

senting a Banner, wrought by the ladies of Charleston and vicinity, to Capt. Mc-

shower blessings upon your heads smiles apon your hearts and victoryin your path! Mr. S. McCanv received the Flag in be-

half of the Company; and responded

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no apologies to offer, but would say that I am wholly unaccustomed to public speaking. I therefore confess it is with reductance I appear before you today for the purpose of saying a few words to citizens of Charleston of Ch

with the following remarks:

departure for the war

ausut E

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

TERMS: THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, Two Dollars o Year, Payable in Advance Sea. He attention poid to orders for the pay-

Any antanana and by the Coles.

Any antanana and the charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or loss, for the strat insertion, and 50 cents for each continuous. Alberal deduction made to those one advertise by the year.

The Percent continuous advertises by the year.

The percent continuous advertises by the year, the percent continuous advertises by the year, the number of times they also for them between the restrict or they will be continued, mirth forbid and charged

Por Announces, of the started at regugrising rates communications intended to promote the ends or interests of Corporations, Societies or Individuals, will be charged as adver-

tisements.
Jos Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circu-lars, Unrds, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be execu-ted in good style and on reasonable terms.
All fetters addressed to the Proprietor, will be

The Lost.

Athens, Friday, August 16, 1861.

The Village of Hampton Burnt! RICHSOND, Aug. 8:—A dispatch from Norfolk, of this date, states that a large fire was seen last night in the direction of Hampton. It is believed that the Federals burnt Hampton. Several prominent houses, with the aid of glasses, were seen from elevated positions to be in flames. The fire communced near 11 o'clock, P. M., and continued until about 4 this

RECINOSE, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Norfolk, at noon, states that the burning of Hampton is confirmed by officers from Crancy Island. It is still burning. The flames are intense, casting reflection upon steeples in Norfolk, 10 miles from Hamp-

From Washington.

Washington. Washington.

Washington, Aug. 6.—J. B. Eades of St. Louis, has a contract for building seven gun boats, for \$89,000 each, to forfeit \$200 for every day's delay after contract time.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A boat from Mathias Point states that the Southerners are planting batteries with the intention of cutting off water communication with Washington.

The Commercial says Mrs. Hart carried religible information to Pickbround

valuable information to Richmond.

The total appropriations of the last Congress are two hundred and ninety-seven millions to the army, and thirty-five millions to the Navy; the balance is

From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—The Democratic Convention nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and John Scott Harrisou for Lieut. Governor. Resolutions were adopted, the 3d of which recommends the States to call a national convention. The sixth condumns the President's suspension of the Habess Corpus in Baltimore.

The Washington Star reports General Lyon killed in a later battle than Dug

From Missouri.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived. There was considerable excitement in New Mexico, the Texans threatening the public property. 1,000 troops returning to the States were recalled. Two Federal officers descrited and joined the Texans. The Texan forces at Fort Bliss number 700, with pickets within ten miles of Fort Fillmore. ets within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, which is defended by thirteen companics of regulars.

nies of regulars.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 8.—The last heard of Gen. Lyon was on Sunday. He had determined to return to Springfield, fearing the Southern Cavalry would outflank him and take Springfield. A fight occurred at Athens, in North-west Missouri, between the Iowa troops, assisted by the Home Guards, and the Missourians. The latter are reported worsted.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTHERS MONROE, Aug. 8.—Col. Ben-dix's resignation has been accepted.— Col. Phelps is appointed Brigadier-Gen-

The Post says that the wife of John Hart late Superintendent of Public Print-ing has left the city to join Hart at Richmond. She had been engaged in transporting letters.

From Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The prize cre of the Enchantress has been committee for trial for piracy.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—The St. Louis cor-respondent of the Associated Press has been silent for 36 hours. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—It is stated that 7,000 Federal guns and two cannon reached Lexington Friday.

From New Orleans. New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Coffee sales 200 bags, at 35 cents payable in Confed-orate States Treasury notes.

From Kansas.

Leavenwowth, Aug. 10.—There is great excitement in Southern Kansas, where the Indians are devastating.

ropa has arrived, with Liverpoon the 27th of July Cotton safes Saturday 12,000 hales

from Washington flits to Bull's line, and public. The armice are made up almost it is a remarkable fact that that same of tirely of democrate and foreigners—army returned to Washington in the principally Healthis who are fighting short space of three hours, to the pay.

Clothing for Our Army.

The Memphis Appeal says, the impor tant subject of preparing clothing for our soldiers during the approaching win-ter campaign, is not, we fear, attracting

that degree of attention which it de-serves. We have recently learned from various sources that many of them are adly deficient in this respect already.-This may possibly be tolerated to some extent in the warm months of summer. and even in the early part of fall, but du ing the winter the preservation of the ealth and efficiency of the army absoutely requires that it should be clothed and equipped with every regard for its omfort,

It is ample time that the people in the various Southern States, independent of the Government, should turn their atention to this matter. The block and chilly days of October will soon overtake our gallant soldiers who are now in the nountains of Virginia, and upon the vestern plains of Missouri, sustaining our cause at the point of the bayonet gainst a sturdy people who are inured o the hardships of the climate.

To further this object, let the citizens f every county, city and town that has urnished one or more companies, from clubs, raise subscriptions and enter upon this work immediately. Exertions should be made to gather up all the wool that can possibly be obtained, and if necessary, with a little admixture of cotton which will be plentiful-let'it be knit into socks and woven into stout and durable material, suitable for warm and comfortable clothing. The spinning wheels and looms upon every plantation should be brought into requisition, as

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gard and their Men.

The following resolutions of thanks to ienerals Johnston and Beauregard, and the troops under their commad at the Battle of Manassas, were adopted by a manimous vote of the Congress of the Confederate States on the 7th inst.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the thanks of
Congress are eminently due, and are
hereby cordially given, to Gen. Jos. E.
Johnston and Gen. Gusfave T. Beaure Johnston and Gen. Gustave T. Beaure-gard, and to the officers and troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over the forces of the United States, far exceeding them in numbers, in the battle of the twentyfirst of July, at Manuscas; and for the gallantry, courage and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous sy them in a protracted and continuous struggle of more than ten-hours—a vio-tory, the great results of which will be realized in the future successes of the war, and which, in the judgment of Con-gress, entitles all who contributed to it

Resolved further. That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders, by the Generals in command, to the officers and to whom they are addressed.

Those Guns.

Mayor John Forsyth, writing to his aper of the 30th from Richmond, says Speaking of guns remirds me of a gun incident at Manassas. Before the war broke out, it may be remembered. Gov. Moor dispatched Capt. Rouben Thom, of this city, to the North to purchase arms. this city, to the North to purchase arms. Among others, he ordered six brass pieces to be cast at James' factory in Massachusetts. Only two were delivered before the crisis intervened, and the other four were soized by the New York and shorittes, which also tried to sete the person of the capitain. These four were turned over to as artillary company from the firstery of the pieces, and with the injunction to carry them to Alabams and to deliver their contents to those for whom they were originally destined.—

The Connectical company fludertook the job and got the pieces is far as Manassas, where they fell into Beaurogard's hands, the prize of battle.

The Richmond was says.—It is a well ascertained het, that the armies of the North do not contain more than two percent, of Black Republicane. These B. M. Estes and John Martin. Figures the point of it except in the use ist.

Somerville. all Abellancein's Army, and row places—the complessive or quarterman-ter's department—where they are coin-ing money, by robbing the soldiers, and

The Formal Expulsion of Southern

Senetors.
The following is the resolution providing for the expulsion of the Southern Senators, offered by Clark, of New Hamp-

ing for the expulsion of the Southern Senators, offered by Clark, of New Hampshire, and adopted by the Senate:

Whenaas, A conspiracy has been formed against the people and Government of the United States and in furtherance of such conspiracy, a portion of the people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tonnessee, Arkabsasand Texas, have attempted to withhir without States from the Union and Robert M. T. Hunter, Senators from Virginia; Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas Brugg, Senators from North Carolina, James Chesnut, Jr., a Senator from South Carolina; A. O. P. Nicholson, a Senator from Tennessee, William K. Sebastian and C. B. Mitchell, Senators from Texas, have failed to appear in their seates in the Senate, and to aid the government in this important crisis; and it is apparent to the Senate that said Senators are engaged in said conspiracy for the destruction of the Union and government, or, with full knowledge of such conspiracy, have failed to advise the government of its progress or aid in its suppression; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchel, Hemphill and Wig-

Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nieholson, Sebastian, Mitchel, Hemphill and Wig-fall be, and they hereby are, each and all of them, expelled from the Senate of the United States.

The vote stood as follows: The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham,
Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer,
Cowen, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot,
Foster, Grimes, Hale Harlan, Harris,
Howe, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of
Kansas, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy,
Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyek,
Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson

32

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brockinridge, Bright, Johnson, of Missouri, Johnson, of Tennessee, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Pow-oll and Rice—10.

Lincolnism Described. The New York News gives a graphic and

comprehensive sketch of Lincolnism: The history of the world cannot furnish greater accumulation of wrong and outrage, accomplished in so short a period, than has gathered during the brief rule of the present administration, which promised the nation bread, and gave it a stone; promised afish, and has bestowed a serpent. It was the cry of hostility to corruption, together with anti-slavery fanaticism, that carried this Administration into power. The change that has been accomplished in four short months has been a change from prosperity to ruin, from wealth to poverty, from Union rain, from wealth to poverty, from Union to disunion, from comparative official honesty to the most flagrant corruption in high places, from peace to all the horrors of civil war, from the reign of law to the unlicensed despotism of the sword and the bayonet. These are a few of the radical changes effected in four months. Let an astonished country say what the Administeration will accomplish in four years, if, indeed, the long suffering of an outraged people will telerate it so long.

The Run at Manassas.

The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the the cry was "A speech! a speech from Ben. Eggleston." "Gentlemen," replied he, "I did not come here to speak, but I will merely state what, perhaps, you do not know-that Senator Wilson, of Massuchusetts, is a much faster runner than the Hop. Mr. Gurley, of Hamilton county; for he made better time on the track between Manassas Junction and Washington." Mr. Eggleston conceded that our Congressman's pace was terrific, but the Massachusetts nag outfooted him.

A Cowardly Colonel. A Coloncl of a Western Regiment, it is currently reported, left his men on the field, jumped into a private carriage, drew his revolver on the driver and commanded him to drive on, leaving behind those who had hired the coach.—

upon being interrogated at Fairfax as to where his regiment was, the brave Colonel informed his friend that he supposed they had "all gone to h—l." Gen. Scott is pained beyond description at the conduct of the officers in command of our forces.—Washington Star. The Blockade.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 28th ays:-There have been some purchases of cotton for the Mexican market, which is shipped by a sea route and escapes old Abe's minions. If the commanders of the British or French squadrons desire to know how the blockade is avoided at least once a week, they can readily ascer-tain on the flags of New Orleans.

The Louisville Courier says: Love joy, of Illinois, has got-through Congress a resolution to the effect that if negroes of the South run away from their mas

Heavy Loss.-The first Michigan Regi ment, Col. Gormon, attached to Colone Heintzelman's division suffered in the late battle at Manages to the extent of umns) is the Dubuque Herald, describ
"The Confederates may menage us at 160 killed, 97 wounded and 35 missing.—

In the Dubuque Herald, describ
ing real estate to be sold at audition in payment of delinquent taxes.

Paivate Dispatch rady Scort to Linguis.

The Confederates may menage us at 160 killed, 97 wounded and 35 missing.—

In the Dubuque Herald, describ
ing real estate to be sold at audition in payment of delinquent taxes.

Bull's Run.

Judge Catron's Position. the Editors of the Nashville Union American:

I called to see Judge Catron soon after his return from holding the Federal court at St. Louis, and conversed with him fully relative to his position in the place: present contest between the North and the South, and am fully satisfied that his mission to Missouri resulted in saving our friends there, and that Judge Catron's eelings are with the South. It is true that he yet cling to the hope that the Union may possibly be preserved, or a reconstruction may take place; as many other good citizens of his age still hope for, and that a revolution will occur in public opinion at the North, when they will concede to the South all they ask.—
There are very few left in the South that sympathize with Judge Catron in this wish, but, at the same time there is nothing in it inconsistent with his preference for the South in a final division. I may add here, that I entertain no doubt whatever, from my conference with Judge Catron, that when the current of events thall satisfy his mind that this illusion is without foundation, as surely will occur, he will take his natural position by the side of his kindred, friends and countrymen, and will prove (as his feelings inlicate) one of the staunchest and truest friends of the Southern Government.

I write this as a matter of justice to ludge Catron, whose feelings are not genrally understood. He wishes to live mong his old friends and acquaintances here, and, after full conference with him, can see nothing in his wishes in this respect inconsistent with the interests of our community. He will not undertake to hold a Federal Court here again, no matt what may occur, as he stated to me severa

Judge Catron is too old to form new spociations, is carnest and honest, and a better and more reliable friend to our ause than many among as who are not excepted to by any.

V. K. STEVENSON.

Privateers and Prisoners of War. The New York Times comments as folows upon the letter from President Jeff. Davis to Abraham Lincoln, relative to the fate of our privateersmen now in the hands of the enemy:

Davis, unfortunately, has it in his pow-er to make this threat effective. He has in his hands a very large number of our prisoners, and will unquestionably retali-ate upon them whatever treatment we ate upon them whatever treatment we may extend to these privateers. President Lincoln, in his proclamation, has announced his purpose to treat all who may accept letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government as pirates, and the general sentiment of the people would unquestionably sustain him in so doing. It cannot be concealed, however, that the current of events may render it necessary to act with caution in this matter, and not take a position which may augment greatly the horrors—great enough at best—of this civil war.

By taking and holding prisoners at all.

The Cincinnati Enquirer announces the sudden arrival of one Eggleston, on it would seem to be recognizing the South-change—just in from the great race, and any civil rights, nor in the slightest degre

commit ourselves to a recognition of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of those usages which obtain among ell civil ized nations in a state of war. We ex change prisoners with them; we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels, and we recognize the and not as rebots, and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters of marke, so far, at least, as to distinguish it from piracy. We shall, un-doubtedly, soon have a proposition, from one side or the other, for an exchange of prisoners, and then this matter must be finally settled.

Gen. Banks. The Philadelphia Inquirer protests

against the appointment of this Massachusetts lawyer, who is totally inexperienced in the art of war, to the com mand at Harper's Ferry. It thinks the road to Philadelphia is through that place, and wants some officer of known ability to prevent the march of our men against Pennsylvania.

HIGH OLD TIMES FOR FARMERS. The St Haff Other times for Parking.—The St.
Louis Republican, speaking of the depressing effects of the war, says: "In this
market potatoes cannot be given away at
6c, per bushel; new corn will go down to
10c, if it can be sold at all; cats will be
worth nothing; hay will be a drug, and
wheat will not, in all probability, commend over 35c."

mand over 35c."
In Northern Illinois last year's pota toes, sound and nice, are given away.— One farmer in Whiteside county has thrown five hundred bushels of fine potatoes out to the weather, as no one would take them for cost of transporta-

Hob.

— An Iowa paper quotes potatoes at 2c.;
wheat, 30c.; corn, 3c. per bushel; butter,
7c. per pound; egga 2c. per dozen; cheese,
6c. per pound; markets dull at that. The inference from the above is, that the West feels the pressure of the black ade in a far greater ratio than the South The farmers have no market; and the small consumers no money to buy oven

Monetary and Commercial. THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. S. 1861. New York on the 2d, the following ales of Tennessee Bonds were reported \$27,000 at 441c, \$5,000 at 44c, \$2,000 at 4340, \$5,000 at 4340, and \$1,000 at 434c.

absuch prices.

ury of Dubuque county, Iowa, advertises to the extent of five pages. (twenty col-

Presentation of a Banner to Capt. McClelland's Company. Significant - Refusal of the Senate to Endorse the Acts of Lincoln. It is obsering to observe that the Unitfollowing is the address of Miss ed States Senate is not lost to all sense of, MANY L. BARRETT on the occasion of pre-

Mr. Wison moved to take up the resolution approving all the acts of the President, when Mr. Doolittle moved

departure for the war:

Cuptain and Solders: The flag beneath
whose soft folds I now stand, has been
thus beautifully wrought by the friends
of you and your gallant Company, and
upon me has devolved the pleasing duty
of presenting it. Its striking colors and
brilliant stars betoken no holiday excursion to those who will march beneath it,
but write as with a sent of the beneath it. President, when Mr. Doolittle moved that the Senate go into Executive session. The motion was disagreed to by the following vete:

Yeas—Baker, Bayard, Bingham, Carlise, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Harlan, King, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Powell, Rice, Sauler bury, Thompson, Ten Eyck, and Wilmot—20.

—20.
Nays—Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Clark, Cowan, Foster, Grimes Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Lane, of Indiana, Latham, McDougal, Polic, Pomercy, Sherman, Sumuer, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—21.

Wilson—21.

Mr. Breckinridge said that at the early part of the session Senators were very anxious to vote for resolutions approving of all the acts of the President, Now there seemed to be a recoil. He thought it was a good sign.

Mr. Fessenden said that he had always

Mr. Fessenden said that he had always been ready to vote. The argument seemed to be made that the Senate was afraid to vote. The gentleman could have the benefit of such an argument.

Mr. Trumbull said that he was not ready to vote for the resolution till after further consideration.

And then the Senate adjourned sine die. It will thus be seen that the Senate reused to endorse all the acts of the Lincoln Administration. The Republicans are already becoming alarmed. They see the great-reaction going on in the North, and they are unwilling to place themcives on the record as having endorsed usurpations of Lincoln. This is truly a theering sign, and should be a rebuke to Lincoln's apologists in this State, who have justified his repeated violations of the Constitution upon the miserable plea of "necessity." - Louin We Courier.

Awake! To Arms in Dixie!

Hear ye not the sounds of buttle, re's clash and musket's rattle! Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! Hostile footstops on your border-Hostile columns trend in order-Awake, awake, awake in Dixie!

Oh, fly to arms in Dixie, From Dixle's land we'll rout the band That comes to conquer Dixie! Awake! awake! And rout the foe from Divie! ee the red smoke hanging o'er us! Hear the cannon's booming chorus!

ur steady columns forming! Hear the shouting! hear the storming Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! Oh, fly to arms in Dixie! &c. Hack! the distant rapid dromming Awake, awake, awake in Dixle! Prouder rroks than theirs were driven

When our English ties were riveu!

Awake, awake, awake in Dixie!

Awake, awake, awake in Dixie Oh, fly to arms in Dixie! &c Gird your loins with sword and sabre! Give you lines to freedom's labor! Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! What though every heart be saddened? What though all the land be reddened? Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! Oh, fly to arms in Dixie! &c.

Shall this boasting, mad invader, Trample Dixie and degrade her? Awake, awake, awake in Dixiot our father's proud example! othern soil they shall not trample! Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! Oh, fly to arms in Dixie! Ac. Southrons meet them on the border!

Charge them into wild disorder! Awake, awake, awake in Dixiel Hew the Vandals down before you, Fill the last inch they restore you Awake, awake, awake in Dixie! Oh, fly to arms in Dixle, &c At the Northmen threatened halter,

Awake, awake, awake in Dixie Southern heart-strings sternly tightened,

acted. Mus.

or enomics are made on the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the Aricana addense of our country degraded and the condition of the aricana addense of the particles and the mother will make a more Flant, the handlurgh of the particles and the mother will make a discovered and accept it. And permit turns the laid of the the particles and the mother will make a more flant, the handlurgh of the particles and the mother will make a more flant, the handlurgh of the particles and the mother will make a more flant, the handlurgh of the particles and the stocked and accept it. And permit turns the laid of the the company to tender you out the condition of the particles and the stocked and accept it. And permit turns the laid of the the company to tender you out the condition of the particles and the stocked and accept it. And permit turns to a Suchecon pound of the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the condition of the particles and the stocked and the sto

A postscript to a business letter, received by a well known firm in this city yesteral Engineer, now of the Confederate a prominent citizen of Lexington, Mo., army, is a defaulter, is universally discredited.

Hand Trans is rec West.—The Treasfew minutes. No particulars are given.

VOL. XIII---NO. 673.

while I have been trying to address you.

And, in conclusion, allow me to bid you,
I trust not a final, but temporary and af-

The Doom of Slavery.

We have time and again, says the CLELLAND's Company on the eve of their Louisville Cowier, told our readers that the aims of the party in power was to subjugate the South and extirpate slavery-that the "frepressible conflict" in augurated by the Black Republicans had no other meaning. The people of Kentucky and the South have been warned, and now they have to meet the issue. The following is from the leading editorial of the New York Times of the 29th, the confidential organ of the Lin-

coin Administration:—
THE CONNECTION OF SLAVERY
WITH THE WAR-ITS DOOM.

sion to those who will march beneath it, but write, as with a pen of fire, upon each true heart, a long story of wrongs and oppressions—of wrongs and oppressions—of wrongs and oppressions—which, in the sight of heaven and angels, it is time to avenge. When you remember that a bloody, protracted, and relentless war has been inaugurated by those who should have maintained peace for their own interest as well as ours; when you remember that they brand you as relects and traitors—that to you and us is denied the rights of an honorable, civilized warfare; when you remember the lust THE CONNECTION OF SLAVERY
WITH THE WAR—ITS DOOM.

It has been said that the war has nothing to do with slavery, but no one will protend that slavery has nothing to do with the war. The war is frot made upon slavery. The slaves have not been proceed that the war is from the war is for made upon slavery. The slaves have not been proceed that the grade of the Government, atthough any foreign nation at war with a slaveholding country would avail itself of so conspicuous an element of weakness. Slavery still exists, with all its constitutional guarantees, in the Border States, and the citizens of these States who are not in open rebellion have repeatedly had their runaway slaves returned to them. It is only in those cases where slaves have runaway from rebel masters, who freely lend them to the rebel Government for the construction of fortifications, or for coldiers, in the field, that the commanders of our armies have refused to deliver them up.

The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of its and since the received to deliver them up. denied the rights of an honorable, civiliz-ed warfare; when you remember the lust of robbery and murder is their only incen-tive to cheer them on in their work of death, that they will not, like you, be fight-ing for their altars, firesides, and just rights; your strong arms and brave hearts will be nerved to a resistance that will be adequate to the necessity. Amid the thunder and smoke of lastle, the sweet thunder and smoke of battle the sweet remembrance of your homes, your wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, will steal, like the perfume of flowers, around your hearts and nerve thom on to victory or hearts and nerve thom on to victory or the grave; and I doubt not that the page of history, in days to come, will live and burn with gallant deeds of Tennessee's brave sons Soldiers! preserve her honor unsullied. Let not this standard suffer diagrace! If, need be, let every star be shot from its blue field, and every bar, be rent to shreds by hostile bullets, but never suffer it to kiss the duat. "Keep as a pre-cious souvenir in your hearts, those words, "Home and Liberty," and "Never surrea-der here retory." Then will your welcome

The most natural way to put an end to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain care for the political malady is the abolition of slavery. Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual.—If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand. The utmost care should be taken to prevent and to punish violent outbreaks among the slaves, as well as every tendency to rapacity, violence and lawlessness, whether the enemies or friends of the Union be the victims. In the border States, where the body of the people are for the Union, reasonable compensation should be made to slaveholders, except where they have taken an active part in behalf of the rebellion. "Home and Liberty," and "Never surrea-der, sever retreat." Then will your welcome dispatches homeward be, "We came, we saw, we conquered." Accept now this flag, and next to your ewn honos and the glary of our common country, remember where hands have engraven their handi-work upon it; and remember, too, you are doubly armed, because your cause is flast. May the God of Battles christen you amid your bloody baptisms His children, and shower blessing upon your heads smiles oellion.

A Grave Reflection.

The Cincinnati Esquirer of the 30th ult, closes an article on the costs of the war to Ohio and the "Queen City of the

of saying a few words to citizens of Charleston and Calhoun, and to receive that beautiful Flag. The occasion that has brought us together is one of peenliar interest. Many of us are on the eve of leaving our business, our homes and firestdes. There seems to be a grand commingling of all the avocations in life to that of the soldier. Some are called from the plow, and some from their profession—some from one pursuit and some from another, all eager and willing to do anything that will but prompte the interest welfare and the mothing to make their inheritance. and some from their profession—some from one pursuit and some from another, all eager and willing to do anything that will but promote the inteaest welfare and prosperity of the country. The clarion of war has been sounded throughout the land, and the noble response of the soldier everywhere is, "we are ready!"

We are now called upon to prepare for the battle-field, and we must necessarily that all methods and the soldier everywhere is to be safed to men. But it is in the very greatest jeopardy. We call on all our fellow citizens of every State and the field. the battle-held, and we must necessarily tellow chizens of every State, and es-bid adieu to friends, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters. And some will have to undergo a much more heart-rending ordeal, that of separating with their boordeal, that of separating with their beloved wives and innocent babes. The reflection to many is a sad one. Yea, the hearts of many are filled with sadness to overflowing. Methinks I see the sympathetic tear now trickling down the checks of some of the matrons who have sons that are going with us, and, also, of those maidens who have fathers and brothers engaged in the noble cause. I trust that our separation may be a short one. It may be for years, and, alas! it may be forever. But I beg all who are left helpid in sadness, and distress, and anxiety for the welfare of your departed friends, be of good cheer. Remember that it is to seeme peace and freedom for you that we now go forth to meet and repel the enemy. Remember that our country calls us and we must go. Our country is assalled, it is invaded, the rights of our people are denied them, and we intend to have them cost what it will. Would it be patriotic in us to permit the cnemy thus to act unmodested. Must we remain idle while our enemies are marching upon us? Shall we submit to thraldom, degradation, and subjugation? Can we ever see the fair maidens of our country degraded and leving and any of the military code till that is conquered?